Business Notices.

PERRY'S JAPANESE WATER-PROOF POLISH,

A LIQUID COMPOUND, FOR BOOTS AND SHORE. No RUBBING REQUIRED. RETAINS ITS RICH GLOSS IN SPITE OF SNOW, RAIN OR SALT;

AND PRESENCES THE LEATHER. SOLD EVERYWERER. JAPANESE POLISH CO.

\$1,000-SOLD IN TWO DAYS!

\$1,000—SOLD IN TWO DAYS!

TRIUMPH COMPLETE!

Why is it that the Ex-Governor of Maryland, also the President of one of the Banks at Frederick City, urged the Doctors where to procure it! Why has a large cash order this week come from such men as Messrs. Peel & Stevens, Wholesale Dragists at Alexandria, Va. and by the very next mail an order the third time in four weeks! from Mr. Fierpont and from Messrs. Cook & Co. of same place and by the very same mail a fourth order from Messrs. Hopper & Wilmer, of Centraville, Md. (where a short time since such an excitement spruma up from some remarkable cures made there by frof. Cias. DeGrath's genuine Electric Oil, from No. 39 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, a few doors south of Chostnut-st.!) How is it that the enitor of The Eric Observer was enred in two days of Rheumatiam in his bank of three-years' duration; and Mr. Brady, of Harrisburg, of paralysis? Why and how was it that the other day, Mr. George Weis, No. 227 Eager-st., Baltimore, two doors from St. James 2 Church, was cured of palied hands of long standing; also the late case of a lady in Philadelphia, cured of spinal Curvature; and another of Prolapuse Ured; a campleto, radinal cure? Ask them. Why do such men as Messrs. G. N. & W. H. Williams, Wholesale Droggists of Sylacuse, N. Y., write, Aug. 20, that "Your Electric Oil proves more beneficial than any other preparation we have ever heard of," &c.

Trice 25 conts, 80 cents, and \$1 Perk row, and all Druggists and Deulery. Depot Philadelphia, I.

TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,

No. 5 MAIDEN LANE,

New-York,

Importers and Whotesale Dealers for

GUNS, PISTUS.

1GUTLARIS, FLATED WARE, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS,

BRUKARS, PERFYRIDEY, AND SOAPS.

(Weetley Richards a colobrated Guns.

Eley's Gegs, Wadding, and Cartridges.

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SNOW AND RAIN VS. BALLS AND PARTIES .-Rubber Ecors and Suons of all styles, for White Satin Kid and Linen Garran Boors and SEPPRES, for Balls and Parties, at
J. B. Millern & Co.'s, No. 337 Canal-st.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. No 2 Sewing-Machine.... The Family Sawing-Machine.....

The Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company have just in sroduned a new and superior Shuttle-Machine, large size, high apeed, with latest improvements. Price \$50. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

FINELE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES reserved the highest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with the highest premium for time Sewing Machine work; also highest premium the Fair of the Frankfil inst., New-Jersey State Fair, etc., sto. Agents wanted. Office, No. 568 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for family use."—[Tribune.

They are the favorises for families."—[Trices.
Office, No. 565 Broadway, New York.

THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.'s First-class, double-thread, rapid, noiseless, and beautiful #46-New Sewing-Macture—#40 under patentee flowe, Cover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson Agents wanted. Office, No. 450 Bunanway. VERNON & Co. SOMETHING NEW !- A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELwith any width and thickness of clotn either side, applied to the Trade. Orders by structions, postage paid. Send Universal. Hemmer Co., No 629 Brondway.

"STODART PIANOS." The most reliable Prace, and pronounced by the Profession and crist 1,000 families who have them in use, was Busy Ix-

BARTHOLF'S

CRIMHATID SEWING MACHIMER.

These superior Machines are adapted to Family Sewing and to Finitation and hisomacaturing uses, and are unequaled in excellence and simplicity.

BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING Co.,
No. 454 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

FACTS.

Dependent.—This meliguant, and offtimes fatal complaint, will readily yield to Rarway's Brady Relief and Registarine Plats. It commences with sore throat, headache, houseness, sore lips, errecyes, followed by fever, inflammation and congestion, forming a false membrane in the throat, causing sufficient and death.

If Lawas's Ready Beauty is applied to the throat, cheet, and head, and full decess of Barway's Registaring Plats given every six hours until free evacuations from the bowels take place, the lie of the patient will be saved and speedy recovery

cases where the above mutallies calst will save life and restore the patient to health. Ranway's remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. Kanway's Co., Office No. 23 John-st., N. V.

WORTH KNOWING .- Prof. Wood has discovered

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once practicable and cheep. B requires no dyeing, no will, no reatraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing, and moral worth.

Those who have been baid for years are now wearing their own bair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. As in most cases gray hairs and bald brads are both premisture and unsetural, it is a duty to resuedy thom by the natural and nodesbyrd means which Prof. Woon has invented, and now kindly offers to the aillisted. Those his advantament, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial.—[Memphis White.

Soid by all respectable druggists. Depot No. 444 Broadway.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT - For Roofs, Outside Work, wood or Brick, Docks of Steamers, Iron Work, Raitroad Bridges &c., Villas and Churches; Drabs and Stone Colors. See specimens at Depot, No. 72 Mailson-lake. HICKS & BRITS, Agents.

HUGHES, DUPLY & CREHANGE, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well-relacted assortment of PARIS FANCE GOODS,

Which companies in part:
Whence and Chinese Fans, in great variety. French and Chinese FASS, in great variety.
STAR NATS, COSTITURES, and LIEAR-DRIBSES.
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Stides and Bucklin, of steel poarl, jet, and gilt.
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DERSE BUTTONS, GARTERS, GUARD CHAINS.
PERSER, ENGLIERS, ACCURDIONS, &C., to which the atten-tion of buyers is respectfully solicited.

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These delightful Plenters yield readily to the
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Abord perpiration, and throw of

cfficelive courbased impurities of the system.

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from | One size on cloth, three three on leather. Sample set by mail, on receipt of 25 cents. | Bannes & Pank, Nos. 13 & 15, Park-Row, N. Y. DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Cras Trees with success in effecting permeanent cures of Hernia or Repture, at No. 2 Veseyst. Ladies waited upon by a
female in private rooms. Also, Trees as of every description for
permanent relemion of Repture. Batting Trees, Supporters,
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings,
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applied by Mansa & Co., No. 2 Veseyst., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION First and Beneficas-Proof Dayrs,
With Half's Fatent Powder-Proof Locks,
Afford the greatest scenity of any Safe in the world.
S. C. Hanniso & Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S CHATMENT and PHLS are per

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. UTRYEL IN RYERY HOUSE. FOR SALE BYERYWREN.
Manufactured by H. C. SPARINING & Co., No. 42 Cedar st.
Post-Office address. Box No. 2 600. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and chearest article for Dresding, Benefity lay, Cleanding, Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and Tourens we nortwated. They are light, easy, dorable, and fit to a char Re shrinking, nor furning on behind. Barchinon's Hane Di-the best in the world; the only tarmicus and reliable Dye kuow apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Hand at. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at

Mesere. Goupil & Co. have published in very handsome style an engraving after Darley's spirited drawing representing Washington at Valley Forge, saying to the officer of the day: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." It must be a very popular print.

-The Evancrite (Ind.) Journal wants Bates for President, and an old Whig as a caudidate for Gov-

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. sinces letters for The Thences should in all cases be ad dressed to Horace Greater & Co.

J. HANDY is an agent in Admian, Michigan, for the sale of Mr. F. C. BUKRHUS, at the Telegraph Office. SING SING, N. Y., receives The Daily Tainuxus by the early train each morning, and will be happy to serve it to every order.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts. No. 1. SEWARD and O'CONOR.

No. 2. DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUSION-Wilson's Speech. See advertisement.

We print this morning an abstract of the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration to the Legislature, showing the sudden and serious decrease of the European immigration to this country.

We print this morning a full report of the appropriate celebration of Washington's birthday, which took place last night at the Gramercy House, under the auspices of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association. The sentiments there uttered by such men as William M. Evarts, William Curtis Noves, and David Dudley Field, ably refute the charges of disunion tendencies brought against the leaders of the Republican party, and place the odium of the same where it justly belongs.

The steamer Europa, with one week's later foreign intelligence reached Halifax yesterday afternoon. Her dates are from Liverpool to the 11th inst., and from Queenstown the day following. The English financial budget had been presented by Mr. Gladstone, giving a very satisfactory exhibit of the finances for the past year. The provisions of the French treaty have been made public, but they have been generally anticipated. Nothing of striking importance in political matters had transpired. The report that the French troops in Italy had received orders to march at a day's notice is confirmed, and it is supposed that the occupation of Tuscany is contemplated in case Piedmont continues to oppose the annexation of Savov. Austria rejects England's propositions for a settlement of the Italian question. It is supposed that England will resume her mediation between Spain and Morocco. The Ministerial troubles in Naples still continued, as the King adhered to his intention of ordering his army to cross the frontiers. A revolutionary movement had occurred at Accra. near Naples. The Spanish loss in the battle of the 4th was ten officers, and 711 men killed and wounded. Count Deganfeld, commander of the second Austrian corps d'armée, has announced that after the 15th of February the whole of the Venetian territory, the provinces of Mantua, and districts of Trent, will be governed by martial law. Consuls, 941 @942. Breadstuffs generally firm, with an advancing tendency.

THE LAST UNION MEETING.

A French witness remarked that the coronation parade of Alexander I. of Russia was a most strikng spectacle: "The assassins of his grandfather marching in front of the young Emperor; those of his father on each side; while those who were to be his own assassins brought up the rear." The presence of Gen. Scott at the Union Meeting on Tuesday night, and the acclamations with which he was greeted, supply a parallel to the Muscovite display. Here was a man who ought to have been chosen President in 1852, over the fainting New-Hampshire Brigadier, and who would have been had he been faithfully supported by the party which had placed him in nomination. But the Hunker Pro-Slavery leaders of the party would not permit his election, simply because he had been urged and was warmly supported by Anti-Slavery men. They could not distrast his burning or strife; but they could not consent to see a man chosen President whose nomination was acceptable to the Seward wing of the party-so they knifed him and Washington Hunt along with him. And now we see Hunt foremost in kissing the bloody blade: while Gen, Scott's appearance in a gathering of the school of politicians who desperately opposed his nomination and then secretly conspired to defeat his election, was greeted with tempestnous enthusiasm. These men, having killed the Whig party stone dead by their treachery in 1852, are now seeking to galvanize it into a semblance of life for the benefit of the Sham Democracy in . Sho,

-We did not inflict on our reacers as to alda-

ble portion of the talk at this getberion . a wase it

possessed neither novelty nor force. To confy the Union, laud the Union, cheer, the Union and the Union, and then take a course direct, calculated to keep in power those who daily produce that they will shatter the Union when ver they shall no longer be able to rule it, is sheer knevery or blatant folly. To denounce Slavery agitation as the great evil of our day, yet dodge the vital question on which that agitation is based, is either lunaey, trickery or drivel. For the question which underfies and shapes our American Politics, and has done for years, is just this -" Shall Human Stavery be recognized as a National interest, good in " itself, and to be upheld, fortified and extended by " the power of the Union ! or shall it be treated as a transient anomaly and sectional evil, to be confined within the limits of the Sovereign States which see "fit to harbor it, until they shall respeckeely "decree its extinction?" The former is the view of the Revolutionary Whigs and the Republicans of 1860; the latter is that upheld by the Sham Democracy of our day. One or other of these views must triumph, shaping the National Policy into consistency with itself; for there is clearly no middle ground between them. Nor do the new Unionists distinctly propound any. They merely utter "words, words, words." They denounce both the great parties with impartial bitterness; yet one of them must substantially be right. If Slavery be essentially just and beneficent, or even if it be good or bad according to peculiarities of climate, soil, and productions, then the Nebraska bill was a wise and laudable measure, and its author is just the man for next President. If, on the other hand, Slavery was rightly regarded by Washington and stigmatized by Jefferson as a grievous wrong, whose existence defies the first principles of lawguarded I berty, then the Republicans are right, and their cause deserves the support of every patriot.

Mr. J. Morrison Harris of Maryland, addressing the Unionists, triumphantly asked-

pertinence and futility.

In either case, this "Union" party is a sheer im-

-Why, Mr. Harris! the returns of our last Presidential Election show that 276,000 legal voters in the State of New-York, and over 1,300 000 in the Union, do " care about Slavery"-de earneatly desire that Slavery shall not be planted in the Federal Territories, and shall not be forced upon the Free States. Yet to-day Slavery is right here in New-York, trying to compel our Courts to recognize its legality here in spite of our laws expressly excluding it; while every Federal Territory is held to be a Slave Territory, and slaves are freely transferred to and held in every one of them. Even Kansas, wherefrom Slavery has been fairly expelled by her people, is still legally Slave Territory; while Nebraska, though her Territorial Legislature passed an act shollshing it, has had that act vetoed by the Federal Governor. New-Mexico, through Federal influence and dictation, has recently adopted a most atrocious Slave Code; and slaves, to our personal knowledge, are to-day held in Utah. How idle to cry " Peace! Peace!" until the Nation shall have conclusively settled that this is or is not to be!

-Although the Unionists would seem to denounce both the great parties, without indicating any middle ground of their own, yet the manifest drift and tenor of their fulm nations tended (as in the above quotation from Mr. J. M. Harris) to inculpate the Republicans as wanton if not knavish disturbers of the National peace. And yet, one of their letterwriters-the Hon. James O. Putnam, two years since American condidate for Secretary of Statetroly writes them that-

fruly writes them that—

"If our Union cannot survive the conflict of opinions on the subject of Slivery, there is no hope of its salvation. For so long as Slavery exists, especially as an aggressive institution, so long will it find a resisting force to a Northern sentiment. I concar in the language of your addiess, that we are in the mosts of a triple in the language of your addiess, that we are in the mosts of a strength of the government. But, whatever may be its issue, who have precipitated it upon us? Gentlemen, I hold the Demorrate party responsible for the present "crisis." It has for the last six years wie ded the whole power or the Federal Government to subvert the free principles of the Constitution and to exist African Slavery as the supreme representative of American Labor. It has employed unod millions of public patronage to corrupt where it could not intimidate; it has had a Federal Judiclary in active sympathy with the new and alarming doctrines."

-Such being the case, what hope is there for peace, what reason to look for it, until these formidable attempts "to subvert the free principles of "the Constitution," shall have been defeated? How are we to escape agitation while the Federal Government is wielded for such nefarious purposes, with "a Federal Judiciary in active sympathy with the new and alarming doctrines?" Why should not even James W. Gerard see that such a state of facts is utterly incompatible with the calm he

Even Daniel D. Barnard-blinded as he is by baffled aspirations and mortified ambition-writes to the Unionists that

the Unionists that

"The Democratic party " " deserves execution for the
manner in which is initiated Slavery agitation, and tone open the
clostrised wounds of the country, after the successful medication
and settlement of 1856. Its insane efforts to carry Slavery by an
armed invasion into regions from which God and nature shut it
out and to force it down the throats of a people whose garge rises
at the very name, make it sufficiently oddows to homest men. It
is a party which has shown itself atterfy unprincipled in the
highest affairs of Government, and it reeks with corruption."

-True enough, Mr. Barnard! and why do you so act as to keep that utterly corrupt and mischievous faction in power? If that party is what you truly represent it, it ought to be banished from the high places of the land. If the Republican party is also faulty, as you say, come in and help to make it better! Its card nal principle is simply this-Slavery has no legal existence outside of the Slave States. Do you not, both as a lawyer and as a statesman, assent to this? If you do, what should binder you from taking your place in its ranks, and aiding to imbue its counsels with purity, moderation, and reverence for law ! Is not this the clear dictate of patriotic duty?

GOOD BY TO KEITT. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina having decided to withdraw from Congress, Mr. Geo. P. Elliott announces himself as "a candidate for the succession." The succession! succession to what? "After me 'the deluge," says Keitt. Does Mr. Elliott propose to succeed the deluge; to follow on the heels of the general conflagration; to dance attendance upon the grand smash? Or does be think that the prophesied deluge, conflagration and grand smash after all, be postponed till 1864, so that he may be enabled to pocket six thousand dollars and stealings, a snug little sam, which he can lay up in preparation for the day when Gen. Cushing's man on horseback shall appear and announce that Constitutional Government is at an end? There is thrift in Mr. Ehiott which bespeaks a Yankee origin, and we are brought, for the first time, to admire the workings of the Congressional compensation law. Of a surety, the country is less in danger of Congressional secession, now that Members are paid three thousand dollars for a year's work, than it was when they received the paltry sum of eight dollats a day. So eager is Mr. Elliott to bring himself inside the workings of this bereficent law, that he announces himself nearly two years before his survices can possibly be required. Rely upon it, he will never secede, however loudly he may threaten

Yet, in deference to the prevailing fashion at the South, Mr. Efficit doesn it necessary to talk big words, and show the people of his district that if they will only send bim to Washington he will make bouself as ridiculous as their present representative. And in this he succeeds. For we do not think Keitt eversaid anything more foolish than this, which is

from Mr. Elliott's address: As to reveral politics, I need my but little, bey, a massionist, and a disonionist. I have professed at the strictest erned of State right. In a strict confidence, is to be found the only the Union; at days I cannot find in any party a faithful et o that Constitution, I can petitier see, nor profess to agety in the Union. To a Secondary

Does this man mean what he says? If he does, we recommend the Hon. Mr. Toombs of Georgia, who is just now engaged very diligently in ransacking the statute-books and legal decisions of the Free States in search of evidences of treason, to turn his attention to this attempt to break into Congress with treasonable intentions, by a gentleman from his ewn section. Here is a man who avows himself to be a disunionist, and says he will uphold any party which makes disunion the end of its existence. Of course, if he speaks honestly, of which we have many doubts, he is trying to get into Congress as a spy, a disorganizer, an enemy of the Government. Of course, if he is honest, he will make it his business at all times to foment discord, and, when a favorable opportunity comes, will seek to strike an open blow at the existence of the Government. Of course, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, be consciously commits perjury for treasonable purposes. We recommend the Georgia Senator to forego his pursuit of Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, from whom, judging from present appearances. he is not likely to win much of the spoils of war, and look af er this Palmetto traitor. An Investigating Committee would not be out of place. Let Mr. Mason and Mr. Davis think of it. For aught they

of evert acts like those of John Brown. There is there really was anything in the ordinations of hucombustible material in South Carolina-many dark and desperate adventurers there; intelligence by be at the gates of Harper's Ferry, or at least storm-

Was it in anticipation of Southern attempts to levy war upon the Government, that Senator Davis of Mississippi openly discountenanced Mr. Douglas's last proposition? Was Mr. Toombs thinking of the possibility of another and different sort of investigation when he voted against issuing a warrant for the arrest of Hyatt, Redpath, Sanborn, and the son of John Brown? It will, indeed, be unfortunate for Mr. Douglas if he should get his new Force bill and Sedition law through Congress just in time to see it put in force against some South ern traitor, bke this G. P. Elliott Excessively awkward, indeed! We recommend him to avoid all such danger by confining the operation of his law, in terms, as well as in meaning, to the States roth of Mason & Dixon's line.

Not that we anticipate any great danger from Elliott. He has no stomach for rebellion-vot he ! He is simply itching to get into Congress, and to finger the six thousand dollars. Probably he is bard up; he may already have been obliged to cispose of a baby or two at public auction, to keep himself out of the almshouse. We hope he will be elected; but we can tell him that he should confine his bluster and disunionism to the local newspapers, if possible. John Brown has drawn the fire of the slaveholders, in advance of the great battle of 1860. The quietness with which the election of a Republican Speaker is submitted to, shows that there was nothing but blank eastridges in the muskets and ordnance which made such a fremendous din.

PRO BATA.

We have been favored with several essays by oppopents of the Pro Ratz bill pow before our Legislature, intended to confute the views on that subject recently set forth in these columns. The adversaries of Pro Rata have already all, or nearly all, the journals of this City but THE TRIBUNE actively enlisted on their side, with both the leading journals at Albany; but they seem unable to get along withcut having at least half THE TRIBUNE in addition to their present Press-power. Now we cannot print all these essays, but we are willing to give all sides a hearing; and we here offer to publish such article adverse to Pro Rata as a majority of those members of the Legislature who oppose Pro Rata shall designate, on the single condition that it shall not contain over twice so many words as our own article on the subject, which appeared on the 16th inst. In case the opponents of Pro Rata in the Leg slature shall not see fit to embrace this offer, we will print any article against Pro Rata within the prescribed length which Messrs, Erastus Corning, Nathaniel Marsh, and John Wilkinson. or a majority of them, shall indicate. So, gentle-

men opposite! if you want a hearing, come on! The articles already piled on our desk seem to waste words in beating the air. One of them, for example, proves, a'ter a fashion, that the Erie Road cannot receive freight in New-York, transport it to and deliver it at Port Jervis, for half the price at which it conveys freight to a point twice as distant as Port Jervis. Now, as the Pro Rata bill requires nothing of the sort, but makes a fair allowance for the cost of bandling-an allowance fully equal, we believe, to the present difference in the charges on freight conveyed hence to Port Jervis and Binghamton or Owego respectively-the demonstration of S. S. is utterly wide of

Let us not waste words on ambiguous terms, but begin by clearly understanding each other. We do not favor any act constraining Railroads to load freight, convey it thirtyp miles, unload and deliver it, for a tenth part of its charge for conveying just such freight three bundred miles. No such proposition is before the Legislature; if there were, we should strenuously oppose it, as we declared last Winter. What we do advocate-what the Pro Rata bill now before the Legislature is intended to effect-is the graduation of all Railroad charges for conveying freight to the proportional COST of such transportation. If, for instance, the actual cost of conveying ten thousand barrels of Flour by rail from Buffalo to Albany is twenty-five cents per barrel, and the charge for such conveyance is either forty or fifty cents, then we insist that it should not be lawful to charge for conveying a like quartity of Flour from Lockport or Rochester sixty or seventy cents per barrel, but that the charge for such conveyance should bear the same proportion to the actual cost thereof as in the case of Flour brought from Buffalo.

This is either right or wrong; at all events, it is clear: Will the Railroad men meet it? We stand on the principle of equality and fair dealing as opposed to juggle and jockeying. We insist that if the Central can afford to bring Flour from Buffalo to Albany at a certain rate fixed by itself, it can afford to bring a like quantity of Flour from any point this side of Albany for that same rate, or something less. And as to all manner of demonstrations that bringing Flour from Buffalo to Albany for half-price enables it to transport Way Preight lower than it could otherwise afford to do, we held them put forth in contempt of the popular understanding. Besides, it is not low freight that Western New-York demands, but fair freight. To charge a dollar per barrel for bringing Flour from Rochester would not break the millers of that city, if a corresponding rate were charged from Buffalo; while to bring flour from Rochester at fifty cents

-We bid the opponents of Pro Rata welcome to our columns, under the conditions above set forth. | to pay, and how the case will be settled we can't They will pursue such a line of argumentation as to them shall seem good; yet we trust they may see fit to debate the question on its merits, and not waste their blows on any fantasy of their own im- tivate union, barmony, and the spirit of compro-

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE OBSERVER.

We cannot but regard it as an ominous sign of the enes that our neighbor of The N. Y. Observer has become indisposed to commit itself to any positive opinion upon the subject of Slavery. Heretofore, it has labored under no difficulty of that sort. Heretofore, he who ran might read-if it may be supposed that anybody under so sober an influence could indulge in so lively a movement-and feel quite certain that he could not mistake the inclination of the belief as well as the inclination of the inclination of that journal in regard to the condition of "all the " other persons" of the United States Constitution. We will not undertake on short notice to show chapter and verse for our belief; but the faith is very strong within us, born of many years' familiarty-if the word is not too light an one to express "What sild the people of the North care about the question of Sievery? What interest had it for any Northern man to agisste the question of Sievery? But it was the interest of the policies, that they night maintain their secondary over the public Congress pror, and may set about the commission philosopher, and friend—with that sheet, that if

man seen ty that met with its entire and most heartfelt approval, it was the condition of that class of mail and telegraph moves slowly; and Ediott may people at the South who do all the work and get none of the fruits of it. We have supposed this ing the State-House at Raleigh or Richmond, before arrangement so commended itself to the judgment, the morality, and the piety of The Observer, that its otherwise natu, ally sweet disposition had become somewhat source as being shut out, by the prejudices of the community to which it lived, from a participation in the blessings of that divinelyordained society. It has been our firm belief, that so sincere and carnest was this convicts in of our neighbor, that it would, at any time, have a hanged places with either party-with those who got . Il of the pay and did none of the labor, or those who a. 1 all the labor and got none of the pay. Undoubtefly, it might have its preferences—the merely carral man, perhaps, yearning rather for the former condition; but, considering the cause of religion, of good morals, and good order, the spiritual man, we have never doubted, was longing for the other place, that thereby he might set an example o practical humility and entire submission to the Providence of God. Can it be that we have been mistaken? Is it possible that we have so misunderstood the spirit of the teachings of that emipent apostle of orthodoxy for this score of years? Are we wrong in presuming it to be utterly inconsistent with all its past inculcations in hesitating now for a single instant to give its most unqualified approbation of the whole system of chattel Slavery, with all its necessary abstractions, antecedents, accompaniments, consequences, concomitants, circumstances, concretions, and concatenations accordingly? Can we believe our own eyes? Are we to trust our own ears? We might addwe pause for a reply: only we know that a pause would be a waste of time, for we should get no

> To hesitate is to be lost, and The Observer hesitates. There is evidently a change in the weather. There are meeting-houses that have two weathercocks, one on the steeple, the other beneath it. Both are useful to tell which way the wind blows. The useful index in the house sometimes gets into the editorial rooms of religious newspapers. But we had expected better things of The Observer. We had suppored it might be relied on to the bitter end. We had presumed it to be the one thing un chargeable in these changing times. We had trusted with an unswerving faith in the inexhaustible bitterness and the unfathomable depth of its raneor against any new-fangled application of the doctrines of the rights of man. We had expected it to stand by its color; to stand by the Old Testament; to stand by the curse upon Ham; to stand by the Epistle of Philemon; to stand by the Dred Scott decision: to stand by the stars and stripesespecially the stripes; to never say die; to neve give up the ship; to never "cave in;" to never cease to expect that every man would do his duty; and now it is on the point of giving it all up. It must go to the Black List. Oh, Ichabed! Ichabod! Oh, Irenegs! Irenaus!

The Evangelist and The Observer are in contro versy upon the righfulness and wrongfulness of Slavery. The Evangelist presses for "a clear and positive opinion," which The Observer always promises but nevergives. "The clear and positive opinion," with which aforetime it was ever ready, can not now be got out of it. It shifts, and it shuffles; it evades and it equivocates; it quibbles and it quirks; it prevaricates and it propounds; but it never answers fairly and squarely. So now The Independent sails in and makes a trangular fight of it: it rakes its enemy with a broadside, and these are the shots which the mark, or makes for Pro Rata rather than it delivers. It asks The Observer eight questions, which that paper hesitates to touch as it would to pick up a lighted bombshell. They are these:

1. Is it wrong to sell human beings, guiltless of crime?
2. Is it wrong to hold human beings as property, subject to be bought and sold?
3. Is it wrong to separate by force or law, husbands and wives, parents and children, when neither crime, nor vice, nor insanity in either of the parties calls for

such separation !

4. Have slaves an equal right with other persons to marry according to their own choice? and should such marriage, when contracted, be held sacred and in-

5. Has a slave woman an absolute right to her chastity? and is the mester who violates that chastity guilty of a crime?

6. Have slaves a right to read the Bible? and is it a crime to forbid them to be taught to read? 7. Is the system of Slavery as it exists in the Southern States a blessing to the country, which should be cherished and perpetuated by national legislation? 8. Is the system of Slavery, as by law established in the Southern States, morally right?

These The Independent calls "premium questions," and it offers to pay over to the American Beard twenty-five dollars each for a simple Yes or No to any or all of them. We fear for The Observer. We fear it is brought up in this controversy, from the way in which it has conducted it thus far, with what the sailors call a round turn. We fear the American Board will never touch this two hundred dollars. Time was when The Observer would have put in its Yeas and Nays straight

from the shoulder, and taken the stakes; but at last,

we fear, it will not come to time.

We regret to learn that there is serious trouble between the Hon, E. Brooks's "Balance of Power" party, who met in Bioghamton the other day, and the se-called National Union party in this city. This latter party, conveniently limited in numbers, had made all necessary arrangements for appointing a delegation to the National Union Presidential Convention; and in this delegation the great body of the National Union party was, of course, to igure. Hereupon the Balance of Power party held its meeting at Binghamton, with about the and charge but twenty-five from Buffale, would same numerical force as that which John Brown led into Virginia, and appointed a delegation to the same National Convention. Here is mischief foresee. Our friends in both these parties will, we hope, allow us to counsel them to avoid sectional agitation and fraternal discord. Let them cultimise, and always remember that if they want to be happy, they must be virtuous,

> A PAIR OF TWINS - Last evening, a bady, residing Spring street, presented her husband with two daughters, and was left by the attending physician in a comfortable condition. In the course of three hours thereafter, a ring was board at the door bell, and under the impression that the Doctor had returned to see his patient, the servant hastened to answer the summors. No one was to be seen in the neighborbood, but upon the stoop was found a basket, which contained two newly born, male children, apparently twins. The lady, when informed of the circumstance, seemed well pleased, and at once adopted the little waifs-placing them in bed beside her own. The young travelers were fast asleer, and were combe tably wrapped in costly embroidered flannels.

-The Jefferson City (Mo.) Examiner makes up a list of newspapers published in that State, and class fice as follows: 60 Democratic; 27 Opposition; 39 Independent; 9 Republicar; 6 religions, and 13 non-de-

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860. THE STATUE INAUGURATION.

The sterm to-day spelled the whole arrangements for inaugurating the statue of Washington. The programme had to be changed by the delay in the arrival of the New-York Regiment, and there were suggestions to defer the celebration. Everything worked badly, and the cuthusiasm of the Chivalry, who had the en- tire management, was considerably dampened after several hours of steady and drench-

REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS, &

Minor Appropriation bills, already reported to the House, have been reduced about a half million Johars below the estimates of the Treasury. It is intended to apply this retrenching principle to the larger balls, with the expectation of reducing the aggregate several millions. The navy will be scaled one million dollars, experience showing that the reduction last y, ar did not impair the efficiency of the service.

THE PRESIDENT ABOUT TO SETTLE DOWN. It is said the President entertains the idea of purchasing a rural residence near this city, and settling down after the close of his term, having few inducements to resume his Homestead at Wheatland.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

If Republican Conventions in New-York and Pennsylvania agree to elect solid d'elegations to Chicago, instead of adopting the district system, it is quite probable the example will be fo llowed by

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

A scheme is on foot here under the enco tragoment of the Democratic organization, for dividing the Republican strength in Connecticut and Rtede Island, at the approaching elections. The 128W third party may be used for this purpose, as in Pennsylvania, in 1856, being a mere tail to the ki.to of Locofocoism, and so designed by some of the leading managers of the movement, who opened free quarters here at the beginning of the session. with means furnished by interested parties behind the scene. Our friends should be on the alert in both States, or they may be surprised by the results of a secret organization, which has already been initiated in Philadelphia and other places.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Statements representing certain Republican Senators as committed to the Mexican treaty, are wholly mantherized. Extraordinary efforts have been made to create an opinion, in New-England and elsewhere, favorable to this scheme, which, under the cover of pretended commercial advantages, contemplates the acquisition of the Northern provinces of Mexico, and necessitates the employment of a large army for maintaining the so-called Government of Juacez, and the protection of the privileges proposed by the trenty. The four millions to be paid is the smallest feature of this dangerous and costly experiment.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Although the Departments were not officially closed to day, public business was generally suspended, as members of the Cabinet and the principal civil and military officers, formed part of the programme for the celebration.

The Inauguration of the Washington Statue.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.
There has been a drenching rain from the south ince 8 o'clock this morning, and a conference is now being held on the subject of a postponement of the cel-

bration.

Eleven a. m.—The 7th Regiment has not arrived. but the military, firemen, and associations are concentrating at the starting point. There are signs of an improvement in the weather, and the programme will no provement in the weather, and the parameter probably be carried out. Assistant Quartermaster Laimbeer and the Commiscee arrived last night, and report that they found ample and satisfactory arrangements for the reception of the 7th Regiment. The delay to the train was caused by a land slide near the Relay House, but the train has passed there, and is

non-entarily expected.

1 p. m.—The 7th Regiment arrived at 11:30, the land-rite having been cleared by the previous testin. land-ritide having been cleared by the previous train. The Regiment comprised 647 men all tod, including the hand and drum-corps, and occupied 26 cars, drawn by engine No. 230. The train was under control of Caps. Hoover, and was the heaviest ever drawn over the road by one lecomotive. After reporting at the City Hall—the headquarters—the Regiment hatted in front of Brown's Hotel, as a mark of hence for the proprietor's liberality at their former visit. They here broke ranks, and retired to their quarters to partake of thir first meal since dinner yesterday.

The inauguration will take place to-day, but at a much later hour than was proposed, principally in consequence of the late arrival of the Seventh and the unpropositions state of the weahor. There are no

inpropitions state of the weaher. There are no

signs of a clearing up, but thousands of visiters throng the sidewalls, though a more uncomfortable state of the weather can hardly be imagined.

All the authorities and guests are now at dinner.

1:40 p. m.—Orders have been issued to form the procession at 2 o'clock, and carry out the programme as nearly as possible, considering the state of the weather. The temperature is mild, but umbrellas and overshoes are in extra demand. The streets are crowded, but the throng is entirely composed of the male sex.

5 p. m.—At about 3 o'clock the clouds broke up. The city military, being in line in front of the City Hall, were shortly joined by the 7th Regiment of New-York, and the Baltimore City Guards and Law Greys. The column moved at 3:30, and the other Associations fell in. The sky had partially cleared up, and the column, extending over half a mile in length, proceeded up the avenue under pleasing anapices, except the mud. The New-York 7th Regiment was the greatest attraction of the procession, containing eight. cept the mud. The New-York 7th Regiment was the greatest attraction of the procession, containing eight full companies, each column extending nearly from curb to curb. The Baltimore battalion of City Guards, in point of discipline and numbers, elicited universal comments. The Law Grays were small in number, compared with the foregoing, but were highly disciplined, and attracted much attention. The corps of Marines stationed at the Washington Navy-Yard, 169 in number, had the right of the column, and received in number, had the right of the column, and received the cheers of the spectators as they passed. The Ordin number, had the right of the column, and received the cheers of the spectators as they passed. The Ordnance men, about 50 in number, made a fine display as a full company of light artillery. The Georgetown College Cadets made a creditable appearance, in point of numbers and discipline. The Alexandria military participated, and made a fine martial appearance. The Port Tobacco Cavalry, a new company, said to be the wealthiest corps in the country, a side much to the investment's house at about 4 o'clock, under an unclouded sun. Altogether, it was the finest military and civic display in Washington for many years.

The various colored uniforms of the soldiery afforded, pleasant contrasts, their metallic adoraments, and arms, and accounts ments, reflecting the rays of the sun, which was on the decline. The men on horse and afoot, the latter class especially, had a fine opportunity of testing whether the cheming of the nuddy avenus y esterday and to-day had sufficiently accommodated their locomotive purposes. It is to be presumed that this wire

whether the dealing of the annuly recommodated their locomodite purposes. It is to be presumed that this wave provision did not prove satisfactory. A full force of a clicemen was far in advance of the imposing scheme, their business being to keep the way alear for those who, to the sounds of many bands of masie, were briskly advancing. In addition to these were the President, Vice-President, Members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, and other high dignitaries, the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution in uniform, who had a place merely in the printed programme. It was provided that the navy officers, together with the army officers, should appear on horseback, but they d not do so; and it is auggested that wishing to be considered "horse marines," they made their display on foot. In addition is the others in the procession were the city authorities, members of the Maryland Legislature, residents and visiting Macots, including the Fredericksburg, Ya., Under, in which Washington was intimed 100 years ago. The latter bore the interesting takes connected with Washington's history as a Mason, racinding the